Upon what mest doth this our Casan feed, That he is grown so great?

This bit of sour grapes philosophy from

our esteemed contemporary, the Bosion Jour-nal is not uncommon among the Republicans

If this theory be correct, it is strange that the

Republicans ever insisted on having Republi-

cans appointed to office. But admitting that it

is true, and that there are ten Democratic can-

didates for every office, it is still better to fill

of the ten Democrate should be disappointed

It is better to disappoint nine Democrats than ten. They are all disappointed as long

If ROSCOE CONKLING should happen to be

elected to succeed Dr. WARNER MILLER, there might be some very wholesome talk about

"snivel" service reform after he had taken

CLEVELAND'S CIVIL MERVICE POLICY.

to it, and Their Leading Organ Wa

From the Indianapolis Sentinet.

THE PLAIN TRUTH.

Congresso to Washington with applications for office-seeking constituents, they are fond of informing the President through the hard-

worked interviewers of the press that the Democrats of Indiana rise up in the morning

chanting praise of the President for his civil

service policy, and that in their vesper hymns

The vast majority of the Democrats of In

diana are utterly and unalterably opposed to

the President's civil service policy. They don'

like it, and they don't want any more of it.

They believe it to be un-American, undemo

cratic, and wholly contrary to the spirit of our

institutions and the intentions of the fathers o

the republic. They believe that the offices be-

long to the party that elects the President. And

they also hope and pray that the next Demo-

cratic candidate for the Presidency will avow

immediately upon his nomination, unequivo-

cally and decisively, that he forswears Mug-

every Republican in it. That, we assure the

President, is the burden of their orisons, to-

gother with a supplementary invocation to the

INSURANCE IMAT FAILS TO PROTECT

The Market has Gone Down Bespite Un-

The London Economist of Dec. 11 contains

the following:

During the past week there has been a development of

Stock Exchange speculation so peculiar as to deserve a brief notice. It appears that a short-term policy for four months has been effected in London upon the life of

Mr. Jay Gould for a large amount—the sum is variously

reported at from £100,000 to £150,000—upon which a premium of £17a td. per cent. has been paid. The explanation given here is that some large opera-tors for the rise in the "Gould" stocks, fearing the

effect upon the market of such an event as the death of Mr. Gould, have taken out the above policy to protect themselves against this risk as long as their operations

remain open. This is the account generally given and generally believed, but cynical people might possibly

say that the transaction could also be explained on the assumption that Mr. Jay Gould has become a temporary "bear" himself of these stocks. In any case, however,

"bear" himself of these stocks. In any case, in waves, it seems clear that the policy in question has been effected in connection with some speculative Stock Exchange operations, and we should magine it forms a unique instance of the kind. It is not, however, very likely to be followed in future by "ball" operators,

since they thereby simply disclose to the world their own position, and so invite attack.

What Congressman Gibson has Just Found Out

From the Cincinnati Enquirer "No." said Congressman Eustace Gibson o

"No," said Congressman Eustace Gibson of West Virginia, "I am not sending copies of the Congressional Record to the country newspapers in my Congressional district this year. Last year I put nearly all of them on my list for the Congressional Record. I had also subscribed for many of these papers, and I noticed that when I received them they were wrapped in a leaf term from the Record. Apparently the editors used the Records for newspaper wrappers. During the summer I waited several of these newspaper offices, and in some

natances I noticed that Records that I had sent to the

Sharper than a Serpent's Tooth.

From the Albany Express.

There never was a particle of doubt that it was the appearance of Randall in the New York campaign of 1886 that saved this State to Cleveland; and now we read in the Albany Aryse that Mr. Handall is a

A Post Telle ble Opinion of The Sun.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: Enjoys

ble moments are not usually the lot of one confined to his bedroom by illness, but during a period of recent indisposition I experienced many of these soothing in-tervals, and I deem it right to say that my indebted ness therefor is due to the account of November 1

tervals, and I deem it right to say that my indebtedness therefor is due to the perusal of Tam Sux, expecially its Sunday issue. Coming with the crede of current literature, its spicy editorials on the topics of the day and its cries comments on contemperaneous happenings made it more welcome to me than all the prescriptions of my physician.

I say without heeitation that Tam Sux is not only a giver of the brightest intellectual light on this continent, but the best diffuser of needful knowledge for all who desire to theroughly comprehend and follow the

who desire to theroughly comprehend and follow the drift of the times. Long may your great journal con-tinue to shine for all? Respectfully years, Dgo. 10. William Geogmeday, 2000 Henry street.

The Constitutional Convention.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The masses

of the people no doubt agree with you in the opinion that theories of all kinds in regard to government, which

have a solid body of supporters, ought to be well repre-sented in the Constitutional Convention. Mobody but short-sighted bigots and narrow-minded partisans will dispute this. But what is the best sure method for elect

ing a due share of such representatives to the Convention—for example, members of the Labor and Prohibition parties? Meither of these organizations in Novem

Bestitute Saldiere Increasing.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The report of the loard of Managers of the National Home for Disable joinneer Soldiers, which was laid before the House to

day, says that the average number of inmates during the last faced year was dided, against 0.001 for the pre-oeding year—an increase of 11.15 per cent. This ratio of increase is eadd to be likely to continue for a decad-to come. The survivers of the war are growing old.

ditors had not even been opened."

traiter" to Democracy.

effect that he will at once mend his ways.

wumpery and will rid the public service

When Indiana politicians and members of

Indiana Domecrate are Unalterably Op

they are left out in the cold.

his seat in the Senate.

IT IS A LIE!

as Republicans are kept in office,

because the tenth man has got the office and

since they have gone out of power:

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1886. The grand feature of the New England dinner last night was the speech of Editor GRADT of the Atlanta Constitution. It was the best that has been delivered in New York in many years.

A Secret Order in Politics.

About a week ago a newspaper at Amsterdam, in this State, gave what purported to be a particular description of the secret methods of the Knights of Labor. The grips signs, signals, challenges, warnings, tests and ceremony of initiation were all described in dotail.

The article containing these revelation was copied into THE SUN and into other newspapers, and has had a wide circulation but so far, no Kuight of Labor, high or low has come forward to deny its accuracy. The probabilities, too, favor its truthfulness_for a large number of members have been ex pelled for revealing the secrets of the order which has been recruited so rapidly the many loose-tongued men must of necessity have been admitted.

The secret methods of the Knights of Labor, as described in that article, are in no respect original. They are all borrowed from those in use among secret societies since the days of the ancient Egyptians, and therefore is is not worth while to go into any particular examination of them. The men who go up and developed the order simply copied the old machinery of mystery with unimportant modifications.

What is important is the fact that such an organization is now undertaking to manage politics. It proposes, or those within it propose, to put all this secret machinery to use in running a political party. The methods of the Know-Nothings are to be revived, and the work of political organization is to procoed under the cover of secreey and in ac cordance with the methods of conspirators like the Nihilists of Russia.

In this republic, where all political discus sion is free, and every citizen has a part in the Government, a secret and oath-bound order, which includes many who are not eltizens at all, is charged with the work of building up a political organization intended to revolutionize our whole social and constitutional system. That means that an attempt is to be made to import into our politics the methods of the Carbonari, with their gripe and passwords and mysterious conclaves, as if this were a country in which a man stood in danger because of the expression of po litical opinions, and where liberty of speech could be exercised only under cover of dark ses and the protection of secrecy preserved at the penalty of peril for the conspirator who dared to break away from his oath.

That sert of thing, as we have said, was tried by the Know-Nothings, and it seemed to work very well at first. The mystery imposed on the public and frightened them, so that some more or less prominent politicians were seduced into the movement, or joined it with the notion of turning it to their own purposes. But the prosperity of the Know-Nothings was short lived, and the party passed away without leaving a trace, except here and there a wrecked reputation.

The American people were soon aroused to the danger of turning over their politics to the management of a secret society, with its grips, signs, dark lanterns, and terrible penalties. They were accustomed to free discussion and complete independence of political action, and had no occasion to proceed like conspirators seeking the overthrow of despotism which drove them into holes and corners to give utterance to their opinions They were their own governors, and were not afraid to declare their minds in the light and in public places.

If the Labor party continues to rely on the use of the secret machinery of the Knights of Labor it will meet with the fate of the Know-Nothings, and its downfall will come as speedily. It will not even last long enough to be sold out at the next election for Presideut, and with it will go, in all likelihood, the whole organization which labor has built up at such infinite pains. The people of this republic will not tolerate political conspiracy. and such is a political movement controlled er manipulated by a secret society.

Gladstone and Parnell Silent.

While the tactics adopted by Irish tenants to avert eviction are prohibited by the British Government, and Nationalist members of Parliament are arrested on the charge of conspiring to violate the law, no word of rebuke or indignation has been heard from Mi GLADSTONE OF Mr. PARNELL. The latter is reported to be seriously ill, and the former is described by the Pull Mall Gasette as entirely absorbed in his favorite Homerio studies. But, of course neither is so disabled, or so occupied as to be unaware of the state of things in Ireland or unable to express an opinion on the subject. Their reticence is construed by the Tory press to mean disapproval of the trustee plan of campaign which Mesars O'BRIEN and DILLON have suggested. We do not agree with these interpreters, whose wish is palpably the father of their thought To us it looks as if the silence maintained at this juncture by the principal defenders of the home rule cause indicates a resolution to give the Tories rope enough to complete the process of self-strangulation.

The main argument brought forward last June by Mr. GLADSTONE for his Home Rule bill, was the impossibility of governing Ire land without assenting to the demand for local independence pressed by 85 of the 108 bers of Parliament. On the contrary, Lord Salisbuny took office with the deciaration that no such concession of auton omy was needed, and he has gradually asst a still more uncompromising attitude declining to suspend evictions and disa-yowing the local government scheme framed in his absence by Lord Ray DOLPH CHURCHILL on lines originally drawn by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. His latest position involves a refusal to recog nize the principle of popular elections in a system of local administration, or to offer any check to the rapacity of landlords de termined to extort the utmost penny of their legal dues. In other words, his method of dealing with the urgent issue on which the tion turned is the precise converse of Mr. GLADSTONE'S; for while the latter would de much, the Premier does absolutely noth ing to satisfy the Irish people.

To onlookers it seems evident that the uitimake defeat of the present Tory Cabinet on the Irish question has been made inevitable by the Premier's rejection of the conciliatory programme concerted by Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL and Mr. CHAMBERLAIM. If the Torios were to retain office, it was indispensable to prove that Ireland could be kept lerably content with conce less sweeping than would be implied in a revival of the Dublin Parliament There is ground for thinking that Lord ones, willing to yield almost anything except the and demand which the voters of Great British had declined to sanction, de-

sired to grant PARNELL's request for a suspension of evictions. Even when he found Lord Salismuny inexorable on that point he contrived during his chief's absence to secure by administrative pressure in a great many instances those reductions, of rent which the House of Commons had pronounced unnecessary. He also prevalled on the committee of the Cabinet, to which the construction of a local government scheme had been intrusted, to adopt Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S proposal that all members of Irish provincial administrations should be chosen by the Irish people. Now, although it may be doubted whether any ssion short of a Dublin Parliament would serve for more than a temporary makeshift, it is still probable that, had Lord

istry might have met Parliament in January

with the seemingly well-founded boast that

they had managed to govern Ireland without

resorting to Mr. GLADSTONE'S plan upon the

one hand, or invoking extraordinary powers

of coercion on the other. They would have

thus gained timeat all events, and this would

be no insignificant advantage where the

chief opponent of a Ministry is a man so far

As it is, Lord SALIBBURY has chosen a

course which will compel him, when Parlia

Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. PARNELL will be

certain to remind him that in last July's elec

tions the constituencies gave him no man

date to coerce; and they will feel that, by re-

curring to the discarded and disgraceful

remedy of violence, he has delivered himself

Mr. Blaine's Theology.

In his speech before the Congregational

Club at Boston on Forefathers' Day, Mr

BLAINE gave a statement of his theology

His cardinal doctrine is belief in GoD, and

with that as a basis he would bring about

Christian union. A "perfect union " he thinks

undesirable, but when he finds different relig-

lous denominations talking the same the

ology and teaching the same doctrine, their division seems to him "mere child's play."

The Presbyterians and the Congregational

ists he would have come together, though

he confesses that there is a difficulty about

bringing the Baptists in, with their convic

tions touching baptism. The Episcopalians

who have been talking so much of late about

practical Christian union, he leaves out of

the account altogether. But it is evident

that he thinks that if all of them carried out

the spirit of their religion, they would soon

In the next place he does not believe that

the command, Go and preach the Gospel,

is properly obeyed. "My theory," he says

squarely, " is that, literally speaking, the

Gospel is not preached." By that he means

that the ministers, instead of proclaiming

Christianity to men, go on reading essays to

them about the Christian virtues and doc-

trines. He wants them to proceed as if they

were really in sarnest, as an advocate would

do if he felt that the life or death of a fellow

being hung upon his words; to speak as

St. PAUL spoke at Athens and WHITEFIELD

That is, Mr. BLAINE believes that the only

way to convert the world and bring men to

preach genuine Christianity with zeal and

force, and to pay heed to its essence rather than to the controversies of theologians con-

cerning a system built up on it. At least so

He therefore proclaims himself as a men

ber of the Church which includes all the fol-

owers of CHRIST in truth and in spirit, and

not as the partisan of any particular division

thereof. This should make him neither s

Protestant nor a Catholic, but the ally of

theology, and it cannot be denied that it has

a basis in the teaching of CHRIST, nor that it

is a theology well adapted to the purposes

and necessities of a politician and political

Woman Suffrage.

On the 8th of this month Mr. BLAIR of New

edience to the doctrines of CHRIST is to

come together as one.

in the open fields.

we interpret his words.

which deserves careful attention.

into their hands. -

advanced in years as Mr. GLADSTONE.

them to demand admission to the polls. Has Mr. Morrison Been Defrauded ? RANDOLPH not been trammelled, the Min-

the causes of his defeat as a candidate for re tions that the district was carried agains

elegraphed to Mr. WILLIAM HENRY SMITH "I do not care to say anything of the methods em-ployed to obtain a majority for Mr. BARKE."

Two days later he was reported as saying

"The majority of the ballots which went into and came out of the boxes were for Mr. BARRE. How t sallots came to go into the boxes, the methods and the influences that prompted them, it is probably not wort while discussing. The people pretty generated how it was done."

On the same day Mr. Monnison tele graphed to the New York World the follow ing statement over his own name:

About two weeks later, in an interview printed in the St. Louis Republican, Mr. MORRISON is reported as putting into still plainer lauguage this charge of bribery and

"I knew the Pennsylvania tin plate man, Januar, was in the district assuming to represent Knights of Labor and other labor organizations, and had seen his letters offering to hire and bribe men to vote and canvass by no means alone in their application."

More than a month after election, on Dec. 11. Mr. Monnison was thus reported by a correspondent of the Globe-Democrat:

the purity of the ballos while his fellows, without his knowledge, I am quite sure, were preparing to stuff them behind his back. But he can have the seat."

All of this means only one thing. It mean that Mr. Mobrison believes, or recently be lieved, that his defeat in the district was due to crimes which, if established by proof, would void Mr. JEHU BAKER's title to the seat, and continue Mr. Morrison himself in Congress for the next two years.

It seems to us that the duty of the distin guished statesman is clear. If he alleges fraud in the recent election, nobody who knows him can doubt that he honestly be lieves in the truth of his charges. But the law has provided a method for the ascertainment of the facts in just such cases, and for the righting of just such a wrong as that which Mr. Morrison believes he is suffering.

Why, then, does Mr. Morrison decline to contest the seat? Why does he say that Mr. JEHU BAKER can have it, while intimating that Mr. Jesty BAKER is not fairly entitled to it? The House of Representatives is the final judge of the election of its members. Certainly Mr. Mornison has no reason to fear that if he goes before the Fiftieth Congress asking for justice he will confront an un

friendly judge. Does he not see that as long as he cor tinues to question the honesty of Mr. Jenu BAKER's title, at the same time refusing to submit the question to the proper tribunal, he allows both his opponent and the voters of the Eighteenth district to rest under an contest the seat or stop complaining.

To do neither thing is not quite manly and is not quite like Mornison.

Hampshire brought up for consideration in

the Senate the joint resolution which proposes the following amendment to the Con-Mr. Cleveland as a Son-in-Law. stitution of the United States: "The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

This is the woman suffrage amendment which has been before Congress during several sessions, and Mr. BLAIR is very anxious to get a vote on the resolution at an early day, the majority of the committee to whom it was referred having reported in its favor. The chief interest of this report consists in its history of what has already been done by the several States toward admitting women to the ballot. The first petition for woman suffrage was

presented to the Legislature of New York as early as 1835, and the subject was again brought to the attention of the Legislature in 1846. Since that time similar petition have been urged upon nearly every Legislature in the Northern States. Yet full suffrage has been granted to women in three Territories only-Utah, Wyoming, since 1869 and Washington Territory since 1883. Five States have gone so far as to submit to the voters the question of amending their Constitutions by striking out the word " male from the suffrage clause—Kansas in 1867, Michigan in 1874, Colorado in 1877, Nebraska in 1882, and Oregon in 1884; but in each case the amendment was defeated by a vote of about two-thirds to one-third.

Nearly every Northern State has had be fore it from time to time since 1870 a bill to secure such an expression of the will of the voters. In some instances the measure has been passed at one session, but has failed at another. Iowa, for instance, passed it in 1870, and killed it in 1872; passed it again in 1874, and failed to do so in 1876; passed it in 1878, but defeated it in 1880, and the session of 1882 and 1864 were also at variance regarding the subject. Yet the women, we are told are not discouraged, but are determined t try it over again in that vaciliating State In New York the bill to prohibit the disfrandisement of women has several times come

within five votes of passing the Assembly. In eleven States school suffrage for women exists, namely, Colorado, Kansas, Kentucky Michigan, Minnesota, Massachusetta, New Hampshire, Nebraska, New York, Oregon and Vermont. In nearly all the Northern and Western States women are elected to the offices of county and city superintendents o schools, and as members of school boards and in Louisians the Constitution of 187 makes women eligible to school offices. In the election of 1885, Kansas and Iowa elected several women to such offices as those of County Clerk, Register of Deeds, and the like and thousands of women are Postmasters un der the Federal Government. The movemen for the amendment to the Constitution of the United States to grant woman auf frage began in 1865, and since 1869 there have been consecutive applications to Congress for the submission of the amendment.

Mr. Brain contends that the time has

come when the wish of the petitioners should be gratified. We do not agree with him. That time will not come until the great body of women express a desire for the ballot, and, so far, they have not indicat-ed such a wish. They have refused to back the application, and by their conduct have The sure way to reduce the surplus and out off war taxation is to abelieb the internet revenue. It was naknown before the war. manifested an indisposition to assume the burden which the proposed amendment would Mr. POWDERLY issues orders like an un

put on them; or else they have taken no inerest in the subject. Women can get the full suffrage wheneve they unite to ask for it, and yet after half a century of agitation, ninety-nine out of hundred of them remain utterly indifferent to the appeals of those who would arous

Mr. Morrison's constituents in the Eighcenth Illinois district are still talking about election to the Fiftieth Congress. The friends of Mr. JEHU BAKER are particularly indignant at Mr. Monnison's repeated insinuahim by fraud.

On the day after election Mr. Morrison

ment convenes, to confess his inability to govern Ireland without a coercion set. But to a correspondent of the Globe-Democrat:

"JARRETT, the tin plate emissary of Pennsylvanie, an other protectionists professing to represent Knights of Labor and other labor interests, were in the district ter Labor and other labor interests, were in the district ter or more days next before the election hiring and bribing such as could be hired and bribed, and continued to consolidate in Barris interest most of the labor sie ment, in proof of which hiring and bribery we have Jarrit's lotters. While this was going on, Barris was ocisiming for a pure ballot."

corruption of the labor vote:

"I was not fairly beaten. Junu was prating abo

We find in the columns of an Administra tion journal, the Mobile Register, a statement which we not only disbelieve, but uncompromisingly disapprove. It is this:

"About the only thing now that THE SUN can say against Mr. CLEVELAND is that he has not sufficien courage to quarrel with his mother-in-law."

The implication contained here, that only a lack of courage prevents Mr. CLEVELAND from beginning such a dispute, we feel entire confidence in rebuking emphatically Without questioning Mr. CLEVELAND'S courage, the idea that he has any cause for such a quarrel is preposterous to any observer of life in Washington, Indeed, we canno now recall an instance in which the delicate relations of son-in-law and mother-in-law have been sustained with greater wisdom, consideration, and dignity than in the case of the leading family of the Administration.

Besides, we are opposed to all quarrels with mothers-in-law; and we would never taunt any man with cowardice for refusing to begin one.

In a speech delivered to a meeting of mer chants in this town on Tuesday, Oct. 12, the Hon. ABRAM 8, HEWITT said in so many words that at the last session of Congress "the Demo cratic majority should have taken Mr. Monas on and Mr. RANDALL by the care and knocked their heads together."

We are glad to observe that Mr. Hewirt has now adopted more humans sentiments. In the great division of the House on Saturday last upon the question of taking up Col. Mos-RISON'S bill for the reduction of the tariff, in-stead of trying to break MORRISON'S head by whacking it against RANDALL'S. Mr. HEWIT went over bodily to the Monnison side and roted with the gallant and distinguished member from Lilinois. This was all right, but the business of knocking heads together to not appropriate for statesmen.

THE SUN SAYS "Prosident CLEVELAND can't carry New York." We think at is correct, though it was mistaken two years ago is a similar prediction.—Drice thread.

If it was a mistake, it was a mighty little on wasn't it? Besides, BURCHARD did it, and he is s politician outside of calculation and incapa ble of being foreseen.

Miss Rose Cleveland's highly ambitious poem just about to appear in Lippincott's Magazine is as excellent advertising venture for that periodical — Bottos Bergald.

But how sould that be unless there were some thing in Miss CLEVELAND's writings that makes the people like them, and desire to see more of

President CLEVELAND is continually annoyed by persons writing applications for appointments a cadeta at the military and naval academics — N. Y. Timer President CLEVELAND should not allow himself to be annoyed by any applications that are sent to him officially; and it is beyond his

proper province to complain because people write him letters. He is President, and he slongs to the people. These complaints which he is prone to utter are not becoming. Affilications for cadetables are out of season, since there will be no vacancy at West Point that the President has the power to fill until

Sething Like St.

June. 1888, more ony at Amengolie until June 1890. It is all right that he should give notic of these facts, but not in a tone of complaint A big man be dever handsome when he white-

ARMY AND NAVE AFFAIRS.

The Kearearge-Rowns and Words Army Bill-The Militia Appropriat WASHINGTON, Dec. 22. Everybody is glad that the Kearsarge has not yet been assigned to come to her, and very soon, too, as to all the Wilson says that haif a dozen years hence we questionable autocrat. He commands the Knights of Labor not to give any meney to the cannot expect to have more than three of them left on the serviceable list. But it is to condemned Anarchists and this he does, apparently, not as a matter of argument and opinion, but as an absolute decree. For our part, we have no anxiety about the Anarchists, be hoped that the Kearsarge will remain in commission as long as possible, even if only to keep bright, by the recurrence of her name in orders and in the news of the and are just as willing that they should be day, the memory of her great achievement in destroying the Alabams. The Board of officers hanged with their pockets empty as with their pockets full: but it seems a queer thing in this country for a gentleman with spectacles to set up as a positive lord over the minds and appointed to examine her say that it would thoughts of thousands of intelligent and selfsupporting men, and to tell them whether they may or may not bestow a little alms upon a few poor wretches who are trembling on the

day, the memory of her great achievement in destroying the Alabams. The Board of officers appointed to examine her say that it would take, in round numbers, about \$400,000 to build another such vessel, and that she can be repaired for an eighth of that sum. This is well within the legal limit, so that for the present the famous craft is safe. The Tennessee, on the other hand, is doomed, and our only first rate is to disappear from the list.

Vice-Admiral Rowan and Rear Admiral Worden are at last to be retired under the set just passed by Congress for giving them the full pay of their grades. The former has been in service more than sixty years and the latter more than fifty. The Vice-Admiral is about sixteen years over than sixty years and the latter more than fifty. The Vice-Admiral is about sixteen years over than sixty years and the latter established the second of the former has been retained by a special exception asplying to his office, which hencefor the becomes vacant, and the latter estaped retirement through being mentioned by asme in a vote of thanks passed by Congress for his famous battle with the Merrimae in Hampton Roads. Retirement on full pay will be accepted as a mark of distinction and a privilege, and promotions will follow in the case of Worden.

It would be hard to recall an example of an Army Appropriation bill passed with so little interest, as the case which the House sent to the Senate just before adjourning for the holidays. There was no general debate on it, and there were very few changes in items. Mr. Bragg's committee had given one good chance for discussion by a somewhat claborate report on the system of making army sloces by convict labor at Fort Leavenworth; but the approximative had given one good chance for discussion by a somewhat claborate report on the system of making army sloces by convict labor at profit of the Meriman shoes in the last two did be or or or making army sloces by convict labor at a paraphrase on "miserable when the parage of their measure after eight year "Two more Democrate—two more who have always been Democrate—have been made happy in Maine, Gen. ROSENTS Of Banger and Mr. LYROH of Machias. Both are good men and will make good officers. But there are lots of Democrats who have been made unhappy at the same time. About ten Democrate desire every office, so all the offices with Democrats even if nine out

THE NEW SOUTH

Judgo Kelley Surprised at its Marvellon Progress Since 1807.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 22 .- The Hon, William D. Kelley of Pennsylvania, who has lately made an extensive trip through the South.contributes to the Baltimore Manufacturers' Record of Dec. 25 a long article reviewing the progress of the South. He says that on his visit to the South in 1867 it was a land of desolation, her fields were fenceless and uncultivated, and her people were without reproductive stock, or that with which to impel modern agricultural imgratuitously. Contrasting this with what he saw on his late visit he says: "The progress in wealth in the means of individual comfort and productive power, has been marvellous, and the change wrought from then until now

and the change wrought from them until now in the immense development of the coal and iron ore of these States and the increase in number and extent of industrial sentres may justly be regarded as the work of Titans."

Referring to the proximity of coal, iron ore, and limestone at Birmingham, he says that it is not surprising that the oversanguine men of that city really believe that they will be able to make iron so cheaply as 10 soon close up the works of Pennsylvania and force her iron mastors and their employees to redatablish themsolves at Birmingham.

At Anniaton he found extensive from works, machine shop, rolling mill, car works, and other industries, besides a large cotton mill which ships a considerable part of its product direct to Uhina. The company which planned and built Anniaton owns 50,000 acres of land, in which are immense deposits of brown and red hematite, fossiliferous, specular, and magnetic ore, mountains of limestone, and seemingly inexhaustible supplies of wood and coking and gas coal. They have just completed a sixtymile railroad and will build another sixteen miles in length, besides two furnaces and other enterprises.

The growth of Atlanta surprised him. In 1867 he found it in ruins and ashes. Now it has over 50,000 inhabitants, whose prosperity is attested by everything seen there.

Mark Twata's Lest Idea.

From the Pitteburgh Dispatch. Mark Twain says that the funniest thing he ever wrote came to an untimely end and was lost en-tirely to the world. In was in his early Western days, when he was a reporter on the Chronicts of Virginia City, Nev. In those days, when the saloon was the social centre of the town, and the opening of each new one a matter of general interest, it was the custom for the proprietor of a new venture in liquid refreshments the proprietor of a new senters in tiguin recreaments to send a banket of his choicest wares to the newspaper office, and for the editor to return the compliment by giving a glowing account of the opening. One day a basket of unusually choice wines from a select that was to be of an unusually aristocratic order inspired Mark with a brilliant idea. He wrote a few lines in straight good English, but the next began to be pretty badly mixed, and as he represented one bottle after another as having been sampled, approved and emptied, he drifted on into worse and worse confusion, until he finally brought up in an inextricable tange of incoherence, such as might be supposed to possess the brain of a man who had drank a backet of mixed wine. But when the paper came out he searched it over and over in vain for his charished article. It was not there. But he did find a brief paragraph, setting forth in the most commospiaca, conventional way imaginable the fact that a backet of wines had been received from Mr. , that they were very fine, and that "we beepeak for him the liberal patronage he deserves." With fire in his eye and profanity on his lips Mark started on an investigation, and soon settled the blame on the head of one

of the printers.
"Why," said the fellow, "I couldn't make head nor tail out of the copy, and I concluded Mr. Clemens must have been protty full when he wrote it. I heard the editor say last week that if he got drunk again he'd discharg him, and I thought if that stuff got into the paper he'd have to go sure. So I tore it up and wrote this myself. Just thought I'd save his place for him if I could." Before this honest friend, whose yes for his welfare had not left a piece of his prized article as big as a tion of the moment, and was completely gone. But he mourned long over the fate of what he always believed to be his most brillians production.

The Biplomatic Appropriation Bill.

Washington, Dec. 22.—Upon representations made by assistant Secretary Porter of the State Department, the House Committee on Foreign Affairs has restored to the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill the provision raising the Chinese mission to the first-class at a salary of \$17,500. To effect this increase three Consulates were dispensed with at the surgestion of Mr. Forter, namely: Celestenunde, Germany, which is so near to Berman that its duties can be performed by the Consul at Branen; Riberfeld, defrainty, which is similarly situated near a larger city, and Mahe, Reycheites Islands, which is recarded as timecessed. The total appropriation made by the till is now \$1,00 in access of the appropriation made in the original bill. An elaborate report will be presented to the liquid bill. An elaborate report will be presented to the liquid by \$125,00 the appropriation grant of the diplumatic and consular service during the current year.

Mr. Charles Dudley Warner has a delightfu article about New Orieans in Marper's Magazine for January. The Illustrations are worthy of the text. The longest article in this number is a part of Capt. Slack-more's powerful owel of "Springhaven," and the most striking, at least in the view of artistic persons, m probstriking, at least in the view of artistic persons, is probably Mr. Theodore Child's discussion of the Freich impressionist painters. Mr. Child has risen to rank among the foremost critics of art, and his view of the impressionists will prompt a good many people to more careful thought than they have been wont to satorisin upon the subject. But the highest honer of this number of Harper should, perhaps, be awarded to Mr. Frank D. Milier, who writes from his own experience and with the art of a skilful reporter on "Campaigning with the Cossacks." The love stories of this number, we must also say, are full of the tender passion, and Admiral Read's charge of The Navice of Europe will receive, we trust, from members of Congress the attention which it so eminently deserves.

WHY SHAMPS SHOULD BAIL OR DROWN.

Imperviour See of Westebester County De Fonds His Restintions. Some members, at least, of the Board of Supervisors of Westchester county are in dead struct in the matter of their now famous restlution appropriating \$5,000 for the erection of a building on ithe county farm. "to be so constructed that it can be flooded with water to the depth of 6 feet, and so arranged with apartments that persons committed as tramps on e placed therein and when the water is turned on be compelled to bail or be submerged thereby." The author of the resolutions is Joseph B. See of the town of North Castle. A Sux re-

on be composed to bail of he sudmetrices.

by." The author of the resolutions is Joseph B. See of the town of North Castis. A Sux reporter asked him yesterday for an explanation of the resolutions.

I claim to be a kind-hearted man," said Mr. See, "but I think that the 'tramp' question is getting to be a very grave one for the people of Westchester. We get all the vagrants who are driven out of New York city, and it seems as though we get all the tramps in the State of Connecticut since the severo laws against them went into operation there. We pay about \$100,000 a year on account of tramps. You see, as it is now vagrants are sent to the county jail, audtramps—that is, non-resident vagrants—are sent to the panitentiary. Whenever one of these chaps is arrested he says that he lives in the county, naming a distant town, and so he goes to the county jail. He has nothing to do here but eat and play cards all winter. We have tried to stop themuisance, but in vain. It costs more to make a tramp work than his work is worth. Every effort that we make to stop it meals the determined resistance of the Sheriff's office, of the Justices of the Pace, and of the constables. The Sheriff gets \$3 a week for the board of each tramp, and his profit must be large. The fees of the other officials are of course increased by the arrest and committal of a large number of tramps each year.

"My resolutions were adopted by a vote of 14 to 8. A motion to reconsider this vote was lost, and so the unatter is settled so far as we are concerned. We will have to get the Legislature to sanction it, of course, and we have asked our representatives to urgs the passage of such an act. We don't want to drown any tramps, but if this pian goes into operation there won't be any tramps around here to drown. They are not going to hang around a feeding place very long where they have to ball water ten hours a day.

"I know that some of the trades unions in New York have denounced me for this, but if they will only think a moment. I am working in the int

MRS. DRUSE REPRIEVED.

Gov. Hill Refuses to Commute the Death

ALBANY, Dec. 22 .- Gov. Hill has refused to commute the sentence of Mrs. Roxiana Druse, who was to have been hanged on Dec. 29 for the nurder of her husband, but has granted a reprieve until Feb. 28. The Governor reviews the evidence, which, he says, "shows that the killing was most brutal and atrocious in its character," and then says:

The application cannot be placed upon any legal grounds, nor can it be granted upon any considerations which usually influence Executive clemency. There are no mitigating direumstances upon which to base it. The defendant's guilt is beyond question, the crime was atroclous, and there is no pretence of invanity. Nothing aircoious, and there is no precence of invanity. Forming has occurred since the trial to change the case in any of its features. It has been asserted that the defendant for many years was shussed, ill treated, half starved, and otherwise misused by the deceased. The evidence, however, which has been carefully examined by me, does not seem to justify so broad a clasm.

As to the pies that the application should be granted because the defendant is a woman, the

granted because the defendant is a woman, the Governor says:

The law does not make any distinction in the punishment of murder on account of sex. The Executive must accept the law as he finds it, and he cannot properly or bonestly evade it. He cannot piace his decision—upon an application of this kind—upon a faise or untenable ground. If it be said that public opinion is against the execution of a woman for any crime, no matter how horrible, the answer is that public opinion should express itself by seeking a change of the statute which directly are an appropriate of the statute which directly are proposed to change the same appropriate of the statute which directly is to enforce it as he finds it, tendessly and impartually.

The Governor says that the jury who convicted the prisoners do not units in the application for pardon, and that the Judge who presided at the trial is opposed to it, saying: "If the penalty of death is ever to be inflicted as a punishment for murder, first degree, it seems to me it should be in this case." The Governor concludes as follows:

to me it should be in this case." The Governor concludes as follows:

Much as I would personally be gratified if I could see my way clear to grant this application. I cannot do so, as the law now stand, and an compelled to deny it. But, because the date fixed for the execution (Dec. 29) is during the holidays, which seems to be regarded by very many worthy people as an emeasonable time for the such continuous and because of the further fact that there seems to exist a scattment among portions of a woman in any case, which, it is claimed, would be sufficiently strong to induce the Legislature to change the law if an opportunity should be afforded, and, as the Legislature is now about assembling and the sentiments of the people apon this question can be made manifest through their representatives in such Legislature. I have decided to grant a reprieve to the defendant until Feb. 28 next. This require will enable the Legislature to have simple time to carefully consider the subject of capital punishment so far as it allocs women, and to change the law in case it is decimed wis and desirable to do so. If the Legislature, was an in the terminal to the supplied the responsibility for the enactment of laws mainly rests, responsibility for the enactment of laws mainly rests, responsibility for the enactment of laws mainly rests. mean time the case is closed so far as my official action is concerned, and on Feb. 28 next the law must be per mitted to take its course.

DAVID B. HILL.

Report of the Board of Vieliors at West Point Washington, Dec. 22.-The report submitted WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The report submitted to Congress to-day by the Board of Visitors to the Academy at West Point shows that there were not the time of the visit seventy-five vacancies in the Academy. It is recommended that the President be authorized to appoint ten cadeta at large each year instead of every four years as at present; also that the tract of ground immediately adjoining the reservation on the south, belonging to the Kingley satist, he secured, to give greater sections of the Singley satist, he secured, to give greater sectors of the secured of the Singley satist, he secured, to give greater sectors of the secured of the Singley satist, he secured to give greater sectors of the sectors. to Congress to-day by the Board of Visitors to the Acad

A Decision Against Garland in the Pan

Electric Case. Washington, Dec. 22.—Justice James rendered a decision to-day in the Equity Court in the suiof J. Harris Rogers against Attorney-General Carland of J. Harris Rogers against Attorney-General Garland to dissolve the partnership known as the Pau-Electric Telephone Company. The Attorney-General, in his answer to the buil of complaint, denied all the allegations contained therein, and was desirous to have those contained therein, and the desired state of the contained the case was argued. Justice James to-day sustained the demurrer and deliminated the built without going into the merits of the case. The Attorney-General is said to be disappointed at this result, as he hoped to have the question settled on its merits.

The Way It Works " So a department clerk is wanted. Well, our rewards shall not be scanted To those who served us politically. Who siways were ready to work and rally. Pick out a good man."

" Hold, there! steady! Here's your man, and you can't resist-Number one, at the head of the list." "Who, and what, and where from is he?"

" Hush! that's all on the strict o. t. Only his number—that's what goes; All the rest is under the rose. Here's bis average, plain to see. Up in dynamics and heraidry, Knows just how far it is to Siam Here you have it, sir, question and answer; That's what settles it—here's your man, sir.' " But is he henget ?"

"That's no matter." "And is he capable f"

" Idle chatter."

"What are his principles ?"

" He has none. Just for that this thing was begun. He knows the size and weight of the sun. What voicances there are in the moon, How many rings in an old raccoon. And the number of teeth in a squirrel's jaw

Come, you must take him-that's the law "Then I wish that its makers might be all Where the law ought to be, down in sheel I want a man who is active and quick; What do they give me? A school-dried stick. I want an induced and capable man; What do I get on the Chinese plan ! I want a man I can measure and know. One not my own or my party's fee, For whom I must always wear a musals Dones take the drag of the Chinese pe

AFTER THE GRAND JUNE'S MINUTES. The Alleged Bondle Sivers and an Army Lawrers Before the Recorder.

Jacob Sharp and James A. Richmond gave District Attorney Martine notice, through their counsel recently, that they would move in the General Sessions for an order to compel Mr. Martine to produce the minutes of the Grand Jury that found twenty-one indictments for bribery jointly against Jacob Sharp, James A. Richmond, James W. Foshay, Thomas B. Kerr, John Keenan, Robert E. De Lacy, and William

Richmond, James W. Foshay. Thomas R. Kerr.
John Keenan. Robert E. De Lacy, and William
H. Moloney. The motion came up for any
ment yesterday.

Nother Jacob Share nor his lawrer. Albert Stickney, was present and it got to be understood, a little later, that the wiley Jacob had
abandoned his idea of moving for the production of the Grand Jury's misates, on his own
account, but would cheerfully come in for his
share of the legal chestnuts, if, through the
success of the motion, his ijeutenant, Richmond, should draw them out of the lire.

The application, Judge Fullerton said, was
founded upon the affidavit of Richmond to the
effect that he was ignorant of the bribery
charged in the indictment, and had no connection therewith, directly or indirectly; that, if
such bribes were paid or offered, it was dose
without his knowledge, procurement, or consent: that, if any such evidence was given
before the Grand Jury implicating him, it was
fairs: that he believed, if he was informed
what the alleged evidence, if any, was, he
could prove its faisity, and that, if compelled
to go to trial without such information, he
would be greatly prejudiced: that he-could not
according the Court; that the names of the witnesses endorsed upon the indictment do not
sungreat, nor is he able to conjecture, what such
evidence was: that there was no preliminary
hearing before a magistrate, and that he is informed and believes that the endorsement of
the indictment does not contain the mames of
all the witnesses before the Grand Jury, and
he asks for an order to the District Attorney to
furnish had inferential power to grant the order.

He then argued at least to show that the
Court had inferential power to grant the order.

furnish the names of these mattonal witeresses.

He then argued at length to show that the Court had inferential power to grant the order. Ex-Judge Nelson also argued that this power was inherent with the Court. Mr. Martine said that there were fifteen names endor-ed on the indicements, and with hardly an exception these persons had been examined before the Senate investigating committee or on the trials of Jachne or McQuade.

Recorder Smyth reserved his decision. As the granting of the motion is discretionary with the Court, an official said, there is little reason to doubt that the Recorder will deny the motion.

POWDERLY'S SECRET CIRCULAR.

He Directs that No Maney or Sympathy be

Wasted on the Condemned Anarchists. CHICAGO, Dec. 22 .- "There must be some mistake somewhere about that secret electlar," said George Schilling, the labor leader, today, when questioned regarding Powderly's order that no money or sympathy be wasted on the condemned Anarchists by the Knights of Labor. "I will say, however," continued Mr. sued by the General Master Workman, it is a

Schilling, "that, if such an order has been issued by the General Master Workman, it is a great surprise to us, and i think directly opposed to the constitution of the Enights. Mr. A. R. Parsons is a member in good standing of Local Assembly 1,037. He has never been brought before the court of that assembly, in fact, he has never been indicted by the assembly, and until such action has been taken and the man expelied, he deserves the symmathy and the support of the whole order, and the order is in duty bound to extend him that support. No edict of Mr. Powderly can set aside this principle."

"The Socialists were white with race when Powderly's order was read last night," said a prominent Knight of Labor to The Sun's correspondent to-day. "It is true," he continued, that Powderly jumped on the Anarchiats with both feet. His letter was very lengthly and very blunt. Assemblies are ordered to vote no money out of their treasuries to aid the condemned men, and the joint meeting of Assemblies 24 and 57, which passed resolutions denouncing Judge Gary and the jury, was pronounced lilegal, and its proceedings null and vord. Butler of District 57 had the Powderly order in his pocket when some illegal work was done, but he kept his mouth shut about the instructions he had received. If the radical faction makes much of a sick or again tries to run things with a high hand the letter from Powderly will, I am satisfied, be given out for publication."

-Within less than a week there died in Durham, Me., recently Hansel Wilber, aged 86; Sally Milar, aged 90, and Johan Johnson, aged 102 years —A footpad near South Prairie, W. T., held up a citizen the other evening about dusk, bu before he could rifle the pockets of life victim some men came along. They caught the robber, stripped him to the waist, gave him a sound thrashing, and advised him to leave, otherwise he would be hanged on the spot. He

took the advice. -Lisle Gelstone, a pretty clerk in a Pittsburgh candy store, went to Cleveland at the invitation of a gambler of that city. Her brother, a mare lad, folhouse of bad reputation, invoked police and, and suc cerded in getting the girl out, and taking her home to

-An Oxford University man insisted on gentieman commoner had just been stung. He replied instantly: "Mr. Dean, I assure you that you are doing instantis: "Mr. Dean, I show that bee woil. He is not mine at all, but belongs to Mr. Bigg of Merton."

—"Tule Dad" of Modoc county, Cal., is

said to be over 100 years old. In crossing the plains all of his relatives were massacred by the Indians, and he became a veritable "Injun fighter." It is said that he still can handle his rifls and ride his horse with as much agility as many men who are young enough to be his great-grandsons. He has drank liquor and used tobacce -Two young men of Shelburne, N. S., while

hunting moose the other day, found a hole in the rocks, and ene of them entering encountered a furry animal. The young man backed out quickly, and then the two fired several shots into the hole. Finally a little black bear came out, and they killed him. They looked in the hole and found two more, large ones, lying dead. The young men are proud of their day's shouting: -A chimney on fire called out some of the

Baltimore fromen the other day. When they reached the house one of them drew a big pusus, and, standing below, fired five shots up the chimney. Instantly the soot and fire dropped down, and the fire was axinguished. The concussion looseased the accumulated soot. The police and firemen of that city say it is an eld practice with themselves and has never failed -A curious event happened during Jus-

—A curious event happened during Justice Grantham's last circuit in England. A man was
brought up and, having been convicted principally upon
the evidence of an old woman, was sentenced to a term
of imprisonment. Immediately afterward it was discovered that the old woman not only knew nothing
about the case, but was actually a witness in another
case at the same assires and had been called by mistoke.

The director of the Vienna Opera and —The director of the violan Opers and Court Theatre—Bezeny—means to put a stop to floral tributes. He says that these offerings have become a meaningless nuisance. Nominally, of course, the besieved hurled upon the stage or handed up by the conductor of the ordestra over the beads of the fiddlers are quite spontaneous. In reality, in nine cases out of tes the lady has seen the flowers ordered, and perhaps arranged than in their banks in the tests here the conductor of the stage of

them in their basket; in the tenth case she pays for -It is related that a proud father of twing —16 IS related that a proud father of twing invited a friend to dise with him. The friend came, in a condition more belitting a man who had dised than east about to dise. The twins had been risged out in their best bibs and tuckers and sat in high chairs side by side. "There," said the proud father, "did you ever see anything to match that?" The friend looked at the twing, and, consolous that he was in a condition to see double said with great gravity: "Yesh. The's splendid child,"

-A citizen of Chicago named Johnson fell illend, with his wife and little boy, suffered want. The dealer of whom they had bournt their furniture on time fercelosed his chattel mortgage, and they were turned out into the arrest. In this hour of their en-tremity a woman offered them a room in her boune, and though they knew the character of the house, their necessity forced them to accept the kind offer. The house was raided the other day, and this story same on in court. The Johnsons, who are well spoken of, were discharged, and before he left court the husband recerved an offer of work.

-A Portland paper recently received a let-—A Portland paper recently recovers the Elwace ter purporting to be from this city saying that Elwace J. Bishop of Secarappo, Me. had committed suiteds in Laverpoot, and that he died he ding in his hand a photograph of a roung woman, and on which was written the Liverpoot, and that he died he ding in his hand a photograph of a young woman, and on which was written the maine "Sadia." The Lewiston Journal says that the letter is a hoax and was written by Sishop himself, who ran away to dedge his creditors and work upon the feelings of the young lady. It further says that his house is in Winthrop, and he is the most accomplished lies that Winthrop ever turned out. He stadied law in flee carappe, where he elatimed to be a Nouth American eleptors, the writer of a book, a Fellow of the Royal facility of Great Britain, a contributor to hierary papers, &c. He run in debt and fell in lows. The young lady was Miss Sadie Hooper of Hollis Centre. He told her he owned a focus in Saccar, pps and was a member cleaf of the Legislature. Finding him out, after her wedding troussau had been prepared, she discarded him. One might, it is reported, he was found insensible on her decorates, and then threatened to hill husself if the different marry him.